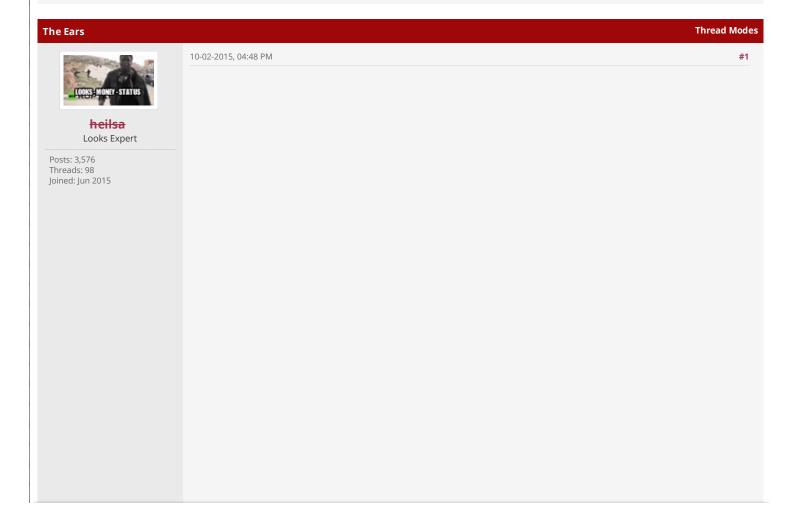


Lookism.net - Aesthetics, Red Pill, and Masculinity Discussion > Main > Looksmaxing

The Ears

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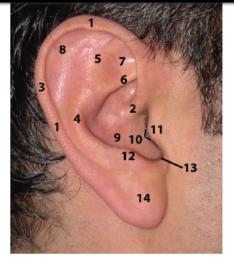


Figure 13.1 Anatomy of the external ear (auricle):

- 1 Helix
- 2 Crus of helix
- Auricular tubercle
- 4 Antihelix
- 5 Superior crus of antihelix
- 6 Inferior crus of antihelix
- Triangular fossa
- 8 Scaphoid fossa
- 9 Concha of auricle
- 10 External acoustic (auditory) meatus
- 11 Tragus
- 12 Antitragus
- 13 Intertragic notch
- 14 Lobule (ear lobe)

Ear position

Quote:

- Vertical position : With the patient in natural head position (NHP), the top of the auricular helix should be at the level of soft tissue glabella and the brow, and the most inferior part of the ear lobe should be at the level of subnasale, i.e. the ear height should be approximately the same as midfacial height. 4 Th is 'ideal' relationship is subject to considerable individual variability.
- S agittal position : The ear is attached to the scalp approximately one ear height (65 - 75 mm) posterior to the lateral brow (or lateral orbital rim) (Figure 13.3).

Ear size and proportions

Quote:

There is wide variation in ear size among individuals.

- Ear height: average 65 mm (range: 55 75 mm).
- Ear width: average 35 mm (range: 30 45 mm).
- Width- to- height ratio: The width to height ratio of the ear is approximately 0.5 – 0.65:1; i.e. the width of the ear is about 60% of its height (normal range: 50 - 65%) (Figure 13.4).
- Vertical proportions : The ear may be divided vertically into three approximately equal parts (Figure 13.5):
- Upper part : From the top of the ear to the point of attachment of the helix to the side of the head; this is approximately in line with the lateral canthus of the eye.

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Deformity of the ears:

Prominent ears:

Quote:

Ear protrusion (lateral projection)

The term 'prominent ears,' refers to excessive lateral projection of the ears (Figure 13.8). The terms 'bat ears' or 'lop ears' should be avoided.

- $^{\bullet}$ A uriculocephalic angle : The ears should protrude from the posterior scalp covering the mastoid process about 25 35 $^{\circ}$ (Figure 13.9). 8
- Distance : The superior part of the helical rim should be about 10 15 mm from the scalp covering the squamous part of the temporal bone. The distance between the mastoid area and middle part of the posterior helical rim is between 15 mm and 20 mm (Figure 13.10).
- Rule of fifths: The lateral or outer fifth of the face is measured from the lateral canthus of the eye to the helix of the ear. Therefore, the outer helical rim of the ear should be close to the outer limit of the outer fifth of the face in frontal view (see Figure 9.25).



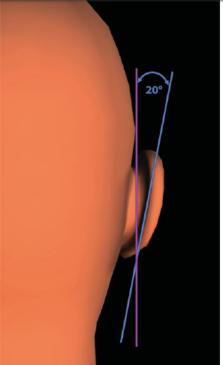
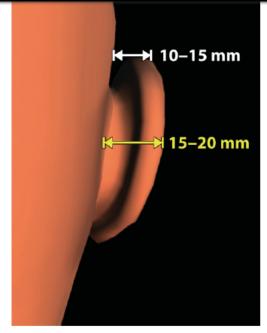


Figure 13.7 The outer helical rim stands away from the head at an angle of approximately 20°.

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jure 13.10 Ear protrusion (lateral projection): normal distances.

Surgery: Otoplasty

Examples:

Macrotia:

Quote:

Macrotia refers to an ear which is larger than would be expected.[1] The normal auricular axis length is 58–62 mm among females and 62–66 mm among males.[2]

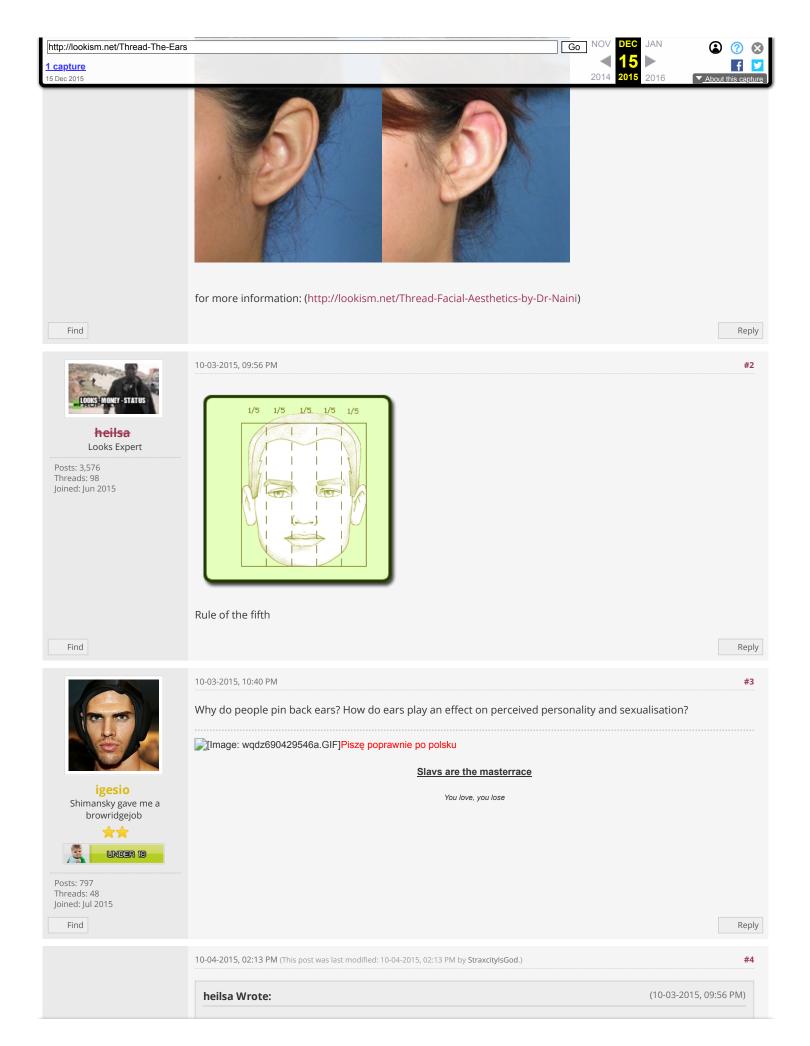
At 70mm surgery should be considered

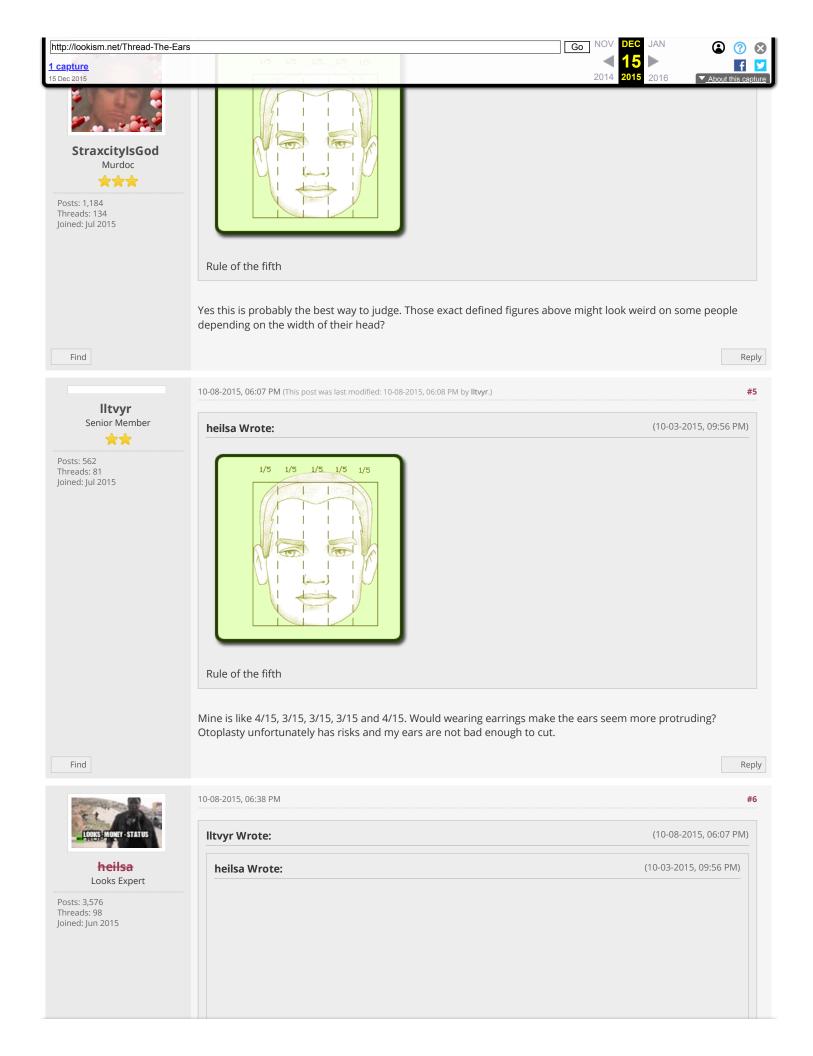
Surgeries:

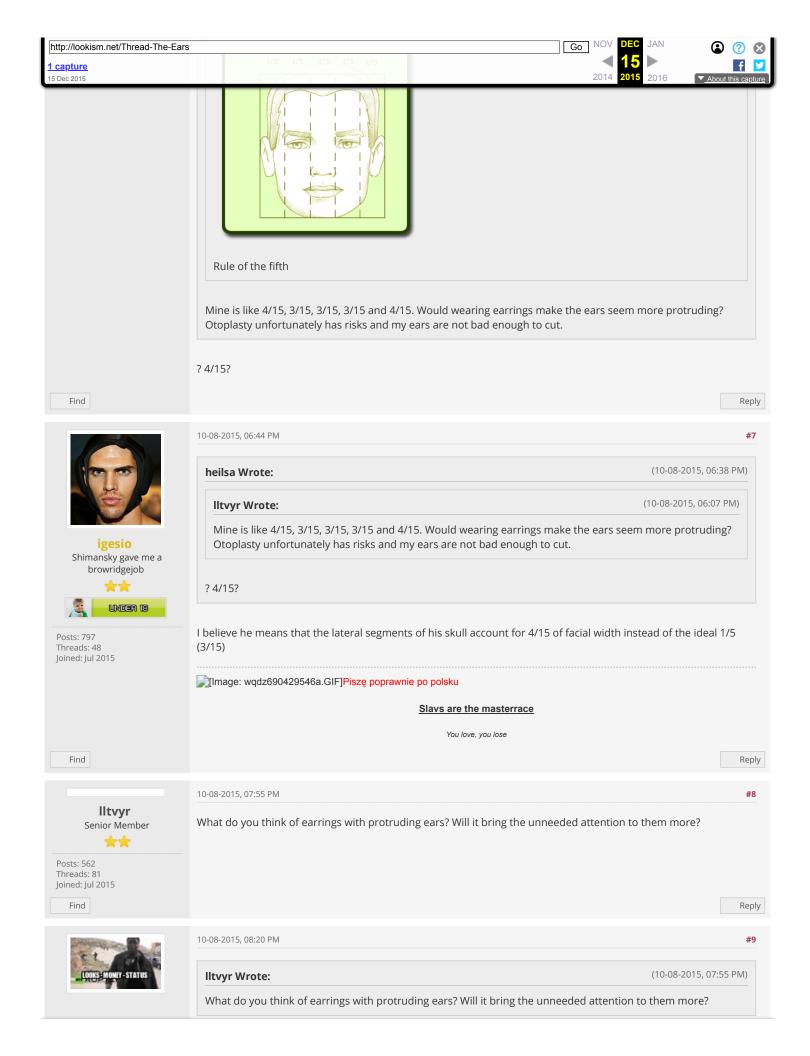
otoplasty (+ ear lobe reduction in many cases)

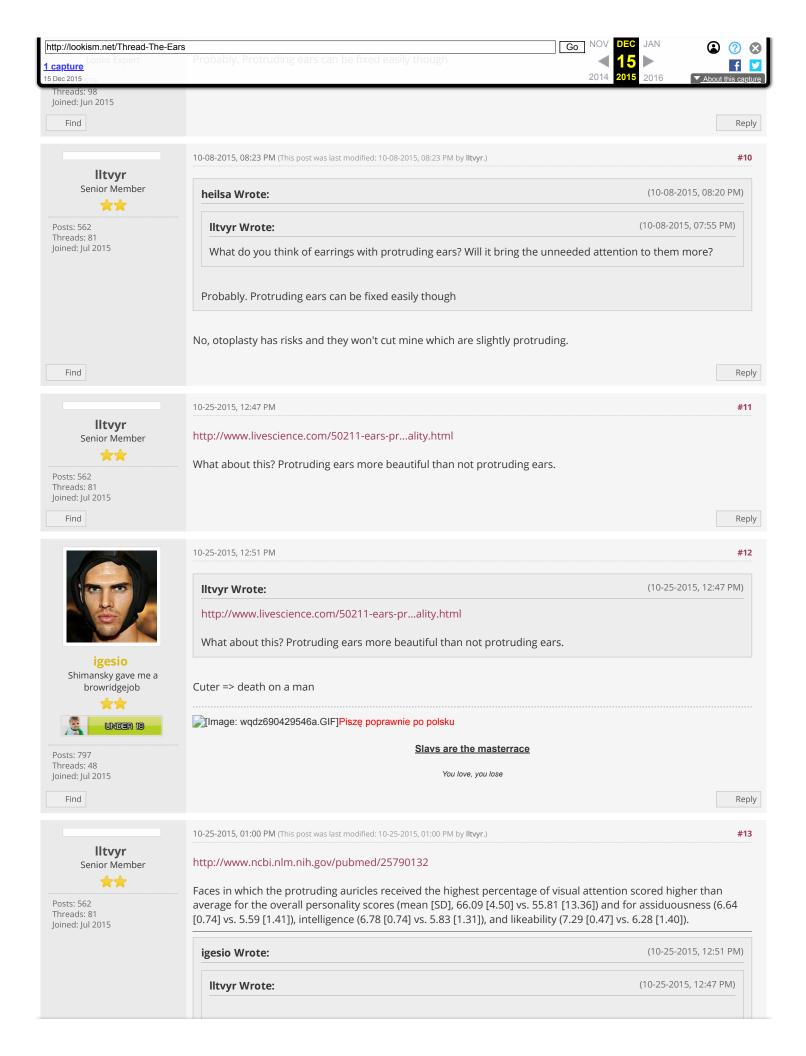
Example:

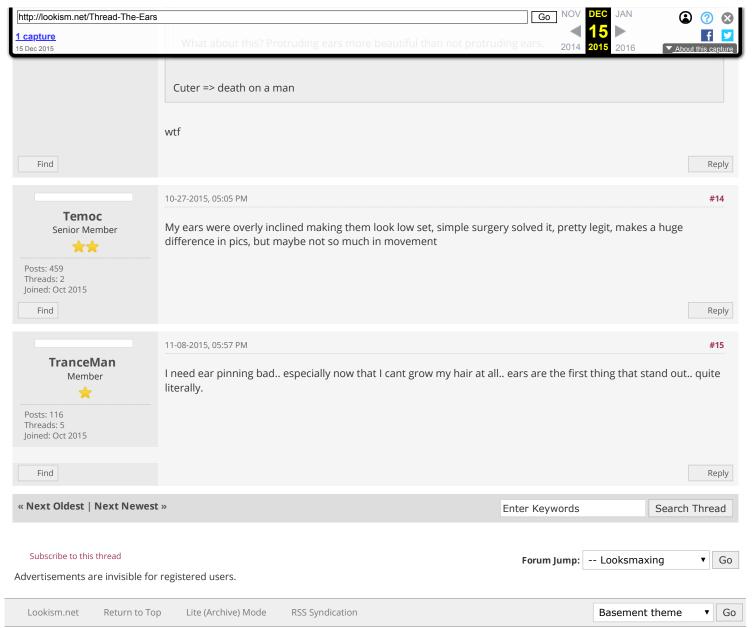
[Image: OtoplastyTemplate31.jpg]











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